Serial No. 10/530,947 Docket No. 4819-4740

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

## Listing of Claims:

 (previously presented) A method for the removal of silver from a cuprous chloride solution in a copper recovery process, comprising removing, in at least two stages, silver from a cuprous chloride solution with soluble mercury, using fine-grained copper, the method comprising:

feeding mercury into the solution at preselected stages in a preselected molar ratio to the silver in the solution:

precipitating a generated silver amalgam onto a surface of fine-grained copper; removing the silver amalgam from the cuprous chloride solution for the separation of mercury and silver;

recycling soluble mercury back to silver removal; and treating the precipitated silver compound for the recovery of silver.

- (previously presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein the molar ratio of mercury to silver in a first amalgam precipitation stage is 0.5-2.
- (previously presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein the molar ratio of mercury to silver in a second amalgam precipitation stage is at least 2.
- (previously presented) A method according to claim 3, wherein the molar ratio of mercury to silver in the second amalgam precipitation stage is between 2 – 10.
- 5. (currently amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein the particle size of the fine-grained copper is less than 200 [[pm]] <u>um</u>.

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6. (previously presented) A method according to claim 5, wherein the amount of copper powder feed is in the range of 100 g/L.

- (previously presented) A method according claim 1, further comprising feeding the copper powder to a mercury removal stage after silver removal stages, from which it moves countercurrently in relation to the solution flow.
- 8. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1, further comprising leaching the precipitated silver amalgam into a dilute chloride solution using an oxidant, whereby the mercury dissolves as mercury chloride and the silver precipitates as silver chloride.
- 9. (previously presented) A method according to claim 8, wherein the oxidant used is sodium hypochlorite.
- 10. (previously presented) A method according to claim 8, wherein the oxidant used is hydrogen peroxide.
- (previously presented) A method according to claim 8, wherein the oxidant used is oxygen.
- (previously presented) A method according to claim 8, further comprising routing the mercury chloride back to silver leaching.
- (previously presented) A method according to claim 8, further comprising routing the silver chloride to silver recovery.
- 14. (previously presented) A method according to claim 8, wherein an alkali chloride content of the concentrated chloride solution is at least 200 g/L.
- 15. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein an amount of monovalent copper in the solution to be purified is 30-100~g/L.

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16. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein silver removal is performed at a pH value of 1 - 5.

- 17. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1, further comprising removing silver from the cuprous chloride solution using fine-grained copper before amalgam precipitation occurs with mercury.
- 18. (currently amended) A method according to claim 17, wherein a particle size of the fine-grained copper is less than 200 [[pm]] <u>µm</u>.
- (previously presented) A method according to claim 18, wherein the amount of fine-grained copper feed is about 100 g/L.